

Copy of Identity Card Texts

The following list represents some of the individuals that made up the nearly 300 people on the 1775-76 Anza expedition. Every effort has been made to research the identities for accuracy. **Los Californianos**, the descendant organization that includes the families of the Anza expedition, spent considerable time and effort researching the accuracy of the information. Still, it is extremely difficult to guarantee accuracy. Records from this time were often incomplete, contradictory, or missing. The intent of the identity cards is to give teachers and students examples of the complexity and diversity of some of California's first non-indigenous settlers.

- (01) Juan Atanacio Vásquez, wife is María Gertrudis Castelo
- (02) Petronila Josefa Acuña, husband José Antonio García
- (03) Antonio Quiterio Aceves, wife is María Feliciano Cortés
- (04) Juana María Cárdenas, husband is Felipe Santiago Tapia
- (05) Ignacio María Gutiérrez, wife is Ana María de Osuna.
- (06) Petra Ignacia Ochoa, husband is Agustín de Valenzuela
- (07) María Feliciano Arballo, widow
- (08) Luis Joaquín Álvarez de Acevedo, wife is María Nicolasa Ortiz
- (09) María Bárbara Espinosa, husband is Ignacio de Soto
- (10) Pablo Pinto, wife is Francisca Xaviera Ruelas
- (11) María Teresa Pinto, husband is Nicolás Galindo
- (12) Casimiro Varelas, wife is Juana Santa Ana Pinto
- (13) Gertrudis Peralta, husband is José Antonio Sotelo
- (14) Pedro Bojórquez, wife is María Francisca de Lara
- (15) María Jacinta Bástida, husband is Santiago de la Cruz Pico
- (16) Joseph Manuel Valencia, wife is María de la Luz Muñoz
- (17) Felipa Neri, husband is Sebastián Antonio López
- (18) Ana María Josepha de Soto, husband is Juan Francisco Bernal
- (19) María Micaela Ruiz, wife of José Manuel Gonzáles.
- (20) Isabel Berreyesa, brother is Nicolás Antonio Berreyesa.
- (21) María Dolores Morales, husband is José Antonio Sánchez
- (22) Joaquín Isidro de Castro, wife is María Martina Botiller
- (23) Manuela Pinuelas, husband is Vicente Feliz
- (24) Pedro Pérez de la Fuente, single
- (25) María Carmen del Valle, husband is Juan Salvio Pacheco
- (26) Gregorio Antonio Sandoval, wife-to-be is María Dolores Ontiveros
- (27) Manuel Ramírez Arellano, wife is María Aguada López de Haro
- (28) Anastacio Higuera, wife to be is Micaela Bojórquez

Soldiers

- (29) Don José Joaquín Moraga, wife is María del Pilar León
- (30) Juan Pablo Grijalva, wife is María Dolores Valencia
- (31) Domingo Alviso, wife is María Ángela Trejo
- (32) My name is Valerio Mesa, wife is María Leonor Borboa
- (33) María Francisca Romero, husband is Ramón Bojorques
- (34) Josefa Espinosa, husband is Carlos Gallegos
- (35) Juan Antonio Amesquita, wife is Juana Gaona
- (36) Gertrudis Rivas, husband Ignacio Linares
- (37) Justo Roberto Altamirano, wife is Loreto Delfina Alviso
- (38) Francisca Xaviera Valenzuela, husband is Gabriel Peralta

Leaders

- (39) Father Pedro Font
- (40) Don Juan Bautista de Anza (Teacher)

1. My name is Juan Atanacio Vásquez. I am 40 years old. My wife's name is Gertrudis Castelo, and she is 25 years old. We have two boys: Antonio 8 years old and Pedro José 7. I am also bringing my relative Juan Tiburcio, age 20. I have been a farm worker in Agualulco, Sinaloa. Last spring when Colonel Anza set up his recruiting table in the plaza of Culiacán I listened to what he had to say and I was the first one to sign a contract to go on the expedition.

2. My name is Josefa Acuña, and I am 28 years old. My husband is Antonio García and he is 42 years old. I have five children, two from my first marriage to Dionisio Hernández-Arroyo, Vicente 12 years old and Graciana 10, and three with Antonio, Francisco 6, Guillermo 5 and Josefa 3. My husband lived in Guanajuato, Sonora, and came four years ago to Culiacán. He was a farm worker. Last spring my husband heard that Commander Anza was recruiting soldiers to take with him to Alta California to serve at a new presidio promising a salary and when we get to California, land, stock and tools. My husband has accepted the assignment. He is one of the oldest men in this group, but he is strong and healthy. We are both looking forward to starting a new life in Alta California. This will be the first expedition to go to Alta California by land from the mainland. Before it has been by ship to Loreto, then land or even all the way by ship. Commander Anza has gone over this trail only once so there may be many surprises. Hopefully we will all get there safely.

3. My name is Antonio Quiterio Aceves. I am a 35 year old. My wife's name is Felician Cortés, and she is a 30 year old. We have five children: three boys, Cipriano 6 years old, Gregorio 4 and Juan Pablo 1, and two girls, Petra 12 and Gertrudis 3. We also have living with us José Antonio who is 20 years old. We were both from Durango, but times became hard for us there, so we went to Culiacán. There I was a farm worker, but life was no better. Last spring when Commander Anza set up his recruiting table in the plaza asking for men who would like to join the army and help start a new presidio in Alta California, I listened to him. I went home and told my wife that I would be joining. It will be a hard trip as our youngest children will have to ride with us on our horses, but we hope for a better life.

4. My name is Juana María Cárdenas, and I am 23 years old. My husband's name is Felipe Santiago Tapia and he is 39 years old. I have only been married to him for a short time. His first wife, Filomena Hernández, died, leaving him with eight children to care for. Since we have been married, we have had a little boy, Victorio who is now 6 months old. The other sons of my husband are: Bartolomé 11 years old, Juan José 9, Christobál 8 and Francisco 7. His daughters are: Rosa 13, Antonia 12, Manuela 6 and Isadora 5. Last spring when Commander Anza came to Culiacán and set up his recruiting table in the plaza the proclamation said they were particularly interested in large families. With my husband's eight children from his first wife and our new baby, my husband was very welcome.

5. My name is Ignacio María Gutiérrez. I am 30 years old, and am an Indian. My wife's

name is Ana María de Osuna. She is 25 years old, and an Indian as well. We have two girls: María de los Santos 8 years old and Petrona 7. Last spring Commander Anza came to Culiacán to ask for men who would like to join the army. He said that we would have the opportunity to learn how to be soldiers and then travel to Alta California. We will be given land in Alta California and can settle in the new colony there. I would be willing to move to Alta California to help establish a new presidio, because our life here has been very hard. We hear that Alta California is a good place to live. After a long discussion with my wife, I decided to go along, despite the hazards and length of the trip. My wife is expecting our next child very soon, but there have been other children born so far on the expedition.

6. My name is Petra Ignacia Ochoa, and I am 20 years old. My husband is Agustín Valenzuela, and he is 30 years old. We have one daughter, Seferina, who is 3 years old. My husband heard that Commander Anza was recruiting soldiers to serve at new presidio in Alta California, and he has accepted the assignment. I am not too happy about it, since the new presidio is so far away, and we must travel along a very dangerous trail. When we arrive, who knows what we will find? Life here in Culiacán, Sinaloa, has been very hard, so perhaps it will be better for us to move to this new area.

7. My name is Feliciano Arballo. I am 25 years old and widow of José Gutiérrez with two children María Tomasa 4 years old and Eustaquia born only a month ago. My husband died a few months ago, and there was no one in my area that I would like to marry. Last spring people came by my house and told me they had enlisted to go with Commander Anza to Alta California. I begged him to let me and my daughter to go with him and Anza accepted me the next day. Although I am recently a widow, I am a happy person, and I like to sing and dance.

8. My name is Luis Joaquín Álvarez de Acevedo. I am 35 years old. My wife's name is Nicolasa Ortiz, and she is 30 years old. We have two children, a boy, Juan José 12 years old and a girl Francisca 6. I am a farm worker and lived in Villa de Sinaloa, Sinaloa, New Spain. Last spring Commander Anza asked for men who would like to join the army. He said that we would have the opportunity to learn how to be soldiers and then travel to Alta California. We hear that the land in Alta California is very rich and good for raising cattle. Our life here in Villa de Sinaloa has been very hard. The more I think about it, the better this opportunity looks to me, and my son is anxious to go also.

9. My name is Bárbara Espinosa, and I am 18 years old. My husband is Ignacio Soto. He is 27 years old. We have two children, a boy Antonio 2 years old and a girl Francisca 1. When Commander Anza came to Villa de Sinaloa recruiting soldiers to go to Alta California he wanted couples with large families. We have only two children but we are young and healthy and expect to have many more and my husband was permitted to enlist. I am anxious to go as I have family there already. We are also bringing 14-year-old Simón Antonio, as there will be a large herd of horses and other livestock on the trail. Simon's help with them will be needed.

10. My name is Pablo Pinto. I am 43 years old. My wife's name is Francisca Xaviera Ruelas, and she is 40 years old. We have with us two boys, Juan María 16 years old, Marcelo 14 and a girl Juana who is 12 years old. Our two married daughters and their fami-

lies are also coming. I am a farmer living in Villa de Sinaloa, New Spain. Living here has become very difficult, and I worry about my sons being able to make a living in this area. This year the drought has been very bad and farming almost impossible and I don't think it will get better very soon. So I decided to join Commander Anza's expedition and become a soldier. I am older than most of the others, but I am strong and in good health, so I am confident I will be successful.

11. **My name is Teresa Pinto.** I am an 18 year old from Villa de Sinaloa. My husband's name is Nicolás Galindo, and he is a 33 year old from Chihuahua. We have a little boy who is 5 months old named Juan Venancio. When my father, Pablo, arrived here in El Fuerte, he told us that he had enlisted in Commander Anza's expedition to Alta California. We were given the opportunity to go as part of my father's family. We would be given all the things we need for the trip and, when we arrive, land, animals, tools, and other things that would help us make a new start in the new land, but we will not get a salary. My sister Juana will be going with her husband, so it will be good to have all of my family close by. My husband hopes to enlist in the Army.

12. **My name is Casimiro Varelas,** and I am 27 years old. My wife's name is Juana Santa Ana Pinto, and she is 16 years old. We have one little boy, Juan Antonio who is 5 months old. Last April my father-in-law enlisted in Commander Anza's expedition to Alta California, and two weeks later my wife's sister and her husband also agreed to go. This would leave my wife as the only one of her family here. She has pleaded with me to ask the Commander to allow us to go also as part of the family. We have been offered food and supplies to make the trip and land and tools and stock to become established there. I decided that this is a good idea and have been accepted.

13. **My name is Gertrudis Peralta,** and I am 25 years old. My husband's name is Antonio Sotelo and he is 29 years old. We have one child Ramón who is 5 years old. We will also bring along a 12-year old boy, Juan Antonio. Last April Commander Anza came to Villa de Sinaloa and set up a recruiting table in the plaza. My husband came home and told me that if he enlisted we would all get a complete set of clothes. When he did enlist, this is what I received: 3 blouses, 3 white cotton petticoats, a heavy skirt, a light skirt, an undershirt, 2 linen jackets, 2 pairs of fine stockings, 2 pairs of everyday stockings, 2 pairs of shoes, 1 hat, and 6 yards of ribbon. I have never had this fine a wardrobe in all my life.

14. **My name is Pedro Bojórquez.** I am a 27-year-old español. My wife's name is Francisca Lara, and she is 18 years old. We have one child, a little girl Agustina, who is one year old. I was a farm worker living in Villa de Sinaloa. Last April Commander Anza asked for men who would like to join the army and go to Alta California. As soon as we enlisted we would start receiving army pay and I got: 3 good linen shirts, 3 pairs of cotton under pants, 2 cloth jackets, lined and trimmed, 2 pairs of pants, 2 pair of stockings, 2 pair of buckskin boots, a hat and 4 yards of ribbon for my hat and hair.

15. **My name is Jacinta Bástida,** and I am a 26 year old. My husband's name is Santiago de la Cruz Pico, and he is a 38 year old. We have six children. Five are boys: José Maria 7 years old, José Dolores 6, Francisco Xavier 5, Miguel 4, Patricio 3, and our youngest, a girl Antonia 2. In addition to the clothes given to my husband and myself, hats, shoes and rib-

bons were provided for our children. I was also provided so many yards of cloth to make clothing for my children. I am so grateful that we brought along 15-year-old María Josefa to help with so much sewing.

16. **My name is Manuel Valencia.** I am 36 years old. My wife's name is María de la Luz Muñoz, and she is 30 years old. We have three children: two boys, Francisco 5 years old, Ignacio 2 and a girl, Gertrudis 7. I was a farm worker living in Villa de Sinaloa. Last spring Commander Anza asked for men who would be willing to join the army. Our pay is one peso every day. Life there had been very hard, and this would allow me to provide much better for my family, so I decided to enlist.

17. **My name is Felipa Neri,** and I am 45 years old. My husband's name is Sebastián Antonio López, and he is 47 years old. We are the oldest couple going with the expedition. We have three children who are going to go with us to Alta California. Our son Sebastián Antonio is 17 years old, and our oldest daughter Tomasa is 20 years old. Our youngest girl, Justa, is only 5, and you can imagine how spoiled she is. Last spring Colonel Anza came to our town and asked for men who would be willing to become soldiers and move to Alta California to help found a new presidio. He was very pleased when my husband enlisted as he is an experienced mule packer and driver.

18. **My name is Ana María Josefa Soto,** and I am a 35-year-old española. My husband's name is Juan Francisco Bernal, and he is a 38 year old. We have seven children, five boys: Dionicio 17 years old, Joaquín 15, Juan Francisco 14, Apolinario 10, and Tomás January 7 and two girls: Ana María 5 and Teresa 2. My husband and the older boys had been working on Rancho El Tule near Villa de Sinaloa, when Commander Anza came to our town asking for recruits. My husband and I thought this would give much greater opportunity for our sons. The boys also hope to enlist in the army when they are old enough. Here you need to have six horses and a mule just to be eligible to enlist. There will be a large herd of cattle and horses on the expedition and my husband and boys will be very useful in helping drive the herds.

19. **My name is Micaela Ruiz,** and I am the wife of Manuel González. I am 28 years old, and my husband is 35 years old. We have five children, three boys: Juan José 14 years old, Ramón 6 and Francisco 1 and two girls, Gregoria 15 and Ana 8. My husband and I are both Apache Indians. The unchristianized Apaches have made many raids on other Indians as well as on the españoles. They steal horses, because they like to eat horse meat. We are going with fewer saddle horses than Commander Anza had planned because of their raids. Still, many of us have accepted the faith and customs brought by the missionaries. Our family goes proudly to prove our loyalty to the Church and King.

20) **My name is Isabel Berreyesa,** and I am a 18 year old. My brother's name is Nicolás Antonio Berreyesa, and he is 15 years old. Both our parents have died and left us alone. It has been very hard for us to make a living, and we have become very poor. When Commander Anza came to Villa de Sinaloa, we heard that some of our neighbors have enlisted. I have no husband and Nicolás is too young to join the army, but we begged coronal Anza to let us come along. Nicolás can help with the animal herds and I can help with the children. Colonel Anza finally consented. Perhaps Nicolás will become a soldier when he is

older.

21. **My name is María Dolores Morales**, and I am 26 years old. My husband's name is Antonio Sánchez, and he is 29 years old. We are both españoles. We have two children, a 3-year-old girl, Josefa, and a 2-year-old boy, Antonio. Last spring Commander Anza came to Villa de Sinaloa and asked if any men would be willing to become soldiers and move to Alta California to help found a new presidio. My husband and I talked it over. It will be a hard trip for us, especially since the children are so young and we will each have to carry one in front of us on horseback for many long days. We will be taking a very dangerous trail, and it is a very long trip. We will be given land in Alta California. We hear it is a good place to live and to bring up our two children. My husband is also happy, since he has always wanted to be a soldier but did not have an opportunity before.

22. **My name is Joaquín Isidro Castro**. I am 43 years old. My wife's name is Martina Botiller, and she is 40 years old. We are both españoles. We have been blessed with eight children: five boys, Ignacio Clemente 22 years old, Mariano 14, Joaquín 7, Francisco 5, and Carlos Antonio, 6 months and three girls, Ana Josefa 18, Encarnación 8, and Martina, 4. We are also bringing a 9 year old Indian boy from Guasave that we have given the name, Francisco Antonio Castro. I have had a very hard time earning enough to support my large family. By joining Commander Anza's expedition, I can be certain that they will all be provided with food and clothing now. When we get to Alta California, I will also get land and stock to provide more for them.

23. **My name in Manuela Piñuelas** and I am 31 years old. My husband is Vicente Feliz, and he is 34-years-old. We have six children: three boys, Francisco 12 years old, Doroteo 10, and José de Jesus 2 and three girls, Loreta 8, Antonia 6, and Manuela 4. We are from Álamos, which used to be a very prosperous town, but the mines have closed and life there is hard. I am one of three wives who are expecting a baby soon. Several others have already had babies after they had joined the expedition and were on the trail to Tubac. I have already had six children and I expect this will go as well.

24. **My name is Pedro Pérez de la Fuente**, and I am 28 years old and still not married. I was so poor that I could not provide for a wife and so could not ask any one to marry me. Perhaps I will do better and will find a pretty señorita who will accept me as a husband

25. **My name is Carmen del Valle**, and I am 40 years old. My husband's name is Juan Salvio Pacheco, and he is 46 years old. With us are our three adult children: Miguel 25, Ignacio 15 and Gertrudis 13, and our two younger children: Bartolomé 10 and Bárbara 8. Miguel and Gertrudis will both be looking for someone they wish to marry. Although Ignacio is old enough to do a man's work, it will be another ten years before he is old enough to take the responsibility of a family. My husband and I have had a hard time bringing up our 5 children, and we hope that in this new land all of them will be able to marry well, have many children and prosper.

26. **My name is Gregorio Antonio Sandoval**, and I am a 30 year old widower. My wife-to-be is Dolores Ontiveros who is 19. We will be married by Father Font when we arrive at San Xavier del Bac Mission. Several months ago I was living in Chihuahua when the word came

that Commander Anza was recruiting soldiers for a new settlement in Alta California and would consider anyone. I was too poor to marry again and this would allow me. I convinced my girl friend, Dolores, that I would go to Horcasitas and enlist and she could come to San Xavier del Bac in Sonora, where we would be married. I have heard that she has arrived there. We have waited a very long time, and this is our opportunity. I was not allowed to enlist because I was not married, but I will be soon.

27. My name is Manuel Ramírez Arellano. I am 33 years old. My wife's name is Agueda López de Haro, and she is 17 years old. We are both Españoles. She was born in Álamos and I was born in Puebla de Los Angeles, both in Sonora. We have one little boy Mariano a year old. I was living in Horcasitas when Commander Anza came to Horcasitas and asked for men who would like to join the army. He said that we would have the opportunity to learn how to be soldiers and then travel to Alta California. I thought about it for two months, as my life here has not been that bad. I was told that land in Alta California is good for raising stock, and I have brood mares that I can take along. I will bring Mateo Vega, my muleteer, with me. I was accepted just a month ago.

28. My name is Ignacio Anastacio Higuera, and I am an 18-year-old español. I am engaged to Micaela Bojórquez who is a 12-year-old. Father Font will marry us in three days at San Xavier del Bac. I have been going along with the expedition as a volunteer. Last month Colonel Anza accepted me as a member of the expedition as a settler not soldier, so I receive food and clothing but no salary.

29. My name is José Joaquín Moraga. I am 30 years old having been baptized in 1745 at Guevavi, Sonora (now Arizona). I was the alferez at the Fronteras Presidio when I was asked by Commander Anza to be the second in command of a very important expedition from Tubac to Monterey in Alta California. This trek will be taking many families to this new land. I have been asked to stay in Alta California and be responsible for starting a new presidio and settlement in the San Francisco area. Each of the ones staying is to bring his family. As my wife has been very ill, she is not able to take this trip so I had to decline, but Colonel Anza has given me permission for her to travel when she is well enough, and I am going.

30. My name is Juan Pablo Grijalva. I was born at Guevavi, near Tumacacori, in 1744 and am 31 years old. My wife's name is Dolores Valencia. She is 31 years old. We are both españoles. We have two girls, Josefa 6, and Carmen 5 years old. Also going with us is my servant Claudio who is 21 years old. I was a cabo stationed at the Presidio of Terrenate. Commander Anza had asked Sergeant Espinosa to be third in command of the expedition to Alta California, but with his illness at Horcasitas, where three settlers died, Espinosa was so disabled that Anza asked me to replace him with a promotion to sergeant. This opportunity is given to me because of my ability to write and to lead men. Promotion to sergeant is an honor and is not common.

31. My name is Domingo Alviso. I am 35 years old. My wife's name is Ángela Trejo, and she is 30-years-old. We have four children, three boys, Francisco, 14, Xavier 12, and Juan Ignacio 5 months and one little girl, María Loreto 8 years old. I was stationed at San Miguel de Horcasitas. Last spring Commander Anza asked me if I would be willing to accept a transfer to the expedition to Alta California to help found a new presidio. One of the conditions was

that my wife and children travel with me. I was doubtful, as my wife was expecting our fourth child any day and Juan Ignacio was born only a few days after I accepted. I am a soldier and she is a soldier's wife, so we are here.

32. **My name is Valerio Mesa.** I am 33 years old. My wife's name is Leonor Borboa, and she is 30-years-old. We are both españoles. We have six children: five boys, Joaquín 13, Ignacio 12, José Dolores 9, Antonio 7, and Juan 5 and one girl Manuela who is 8 years old. I was stationed at Altar, Sonora. Last spring Commander Anza asked me if I would be willing to move to Alta California to help establish a new presidio. Of course, since I am a soldier, I will travel wherever my commander tells me. He is a very wise commander, and is giving me a choice in this matter as I must take my family along. My wife and I thought it over and she has agreed to come, even though it will be a very hard trip for us.

33. **My name is Francisca Romero** and I'm 30 years old. My husband is Ramón Bojórques who is 32 years old. We are from Villa de Sinaloa, but my husband, who is a soldier, was stationed at the Presidio of Buenavista on the Río Yaqui. We are bringing two daughters with us, Gertrudis 14 and Micaela 12. Both girls are already thinking about getting married. Indeed, Father Font has published the banns for Micaela and plans to marry her to Ignacio Higuera in three days. My husband was chosen by Commander Anza to go with him to Alta California to serve at a new presidio, and he has accepted the assignment. Once we arrive, we will be so far away from the rest of my family and friends that I will probably never see them again. I knew what a soldier's life is like when I married Ramón, so I will not complain.

34. **My name is Josefa Espinosa** and I am 17 years old. I am the wife of Carlos Gallegos. He is 34 years old. He is twice my age but he is a kind, good man, and I am happy to be his wife. Carlos is a soldier who has been chosen by Commander Anza to travel to Alta California by way of the trail that Anza found last year. My husband has accepted the assignment, so I will be going with him. I am not too happy about this trip since the new presidio is so far away. I will try to be a good wife and do what needs to be done. Yet, I wish we were not going.

35. **My name is Juan Antonio Amesquita.** I am 35 years old. My wife's name is Juana Gaona, and she is 30 years old. We have five children, one boy: Manuel 14 years old, and four girls: Josefa 12, María Dolores 8, Matilde 4 and María de los Reyes Gertrudis 3. My son will bring his new wife, Rosalía Zamora, who is 13 years old. I am a soldier stationed at Tubac. Last spring Commander Anza selected me to move to Alta California to help found a new presidio. I accepted with pride as I will be one of the few he has chosen. Manuel was much too young when he married and he will need all the help we can give him. I hope that the opportunities in this new land will allow him to succeed.

36. **My name is Gertrudis Rivas,** and I am a 22-year-old española. I am married to Ignacio Linares who is a 30-year-old Indian. We have three children. Our girls are: Gertrudis 7 years old and Juliana 3. Our son Ramón is 4 years old. I lived with my soldier husband at the Presidio of Horcasitas when he was chosen by Commander Anza to go with him to Alta California to serve at a new presidio, and he has accepted the assignment. I am not too happy about it, as I am expecting another child in December. I don't know what will happen

when the baby is born, but there have been five births so far, and Commander Anza has been very careful to be sure that the women were well cared for. Many of the other wives on this trip have very young children also.

37. My name is Justo Roberto Altamirano. I am a 30 year old from Aguage, Sonora. My wife is Loreto Delfina Alviso. She is 27 years old. We have two boys, Antonio Roberto 7 years old and Matías born last March. I have seven years of service and was stationed at Terenate, when Colonel Anza selected me to join his expedition to found a new presidio. I was very proud because I know that he is one of the best leaders in the army. He only chose ten of us experienced soldiers. It will be difficult for my wife with a seven-month-old infant, but she is strong and goes without fear.

38. My name is Francisca Xaviera Valenzuela and I am 33 years old. I lived with my husband, Gabriel Peralta, a veteran soldier, at the Presidio of Terrenate. He is 40 years old. We are both españoles and have four children; three boys: Juan José 18 years old, Luis 16, and Pedro 15. Our daughter Gertrudis, is 9 years old. My husband was chosen by Colonel Anza to go with him to Alta California to serve at a new presidio, and he has accepted the assignment. I am not too happy about the trip, since it will be a hard journey and there are only ten tents for all the soldiers, recruits and their families. I know that my boys will be a big help to all the families and to me as we travel along and, as he can read and write, I am sure that Gabriel will be promoted at the new Presidio.

39. My name is Father Pedro Font. I was born in 1737 in Gerona, in Catalonia, Spain. After becoming a Franciscan priest, I came to New Spain as a missionary to teach the Indians our Catholic religion and all the advantages of becoming loyal subjects of the Spanish Crown. I trained at the College of the Holy Cross of Querétaro and was assigned to the Mission San José de Pimas in Sonora, New Spain. This year I have been asked to accompany Commander Juan Bautista de Anza on a trek to Alta California from the Tubac Presidio. I met him in Horcasitas in September. I will be responsible for the spiritual life of the about 300 people who will be on this trek. I have been asked to go because of my expertise in the use of the English quadrant. This instrument will allow me to record the latitudes as we travel. This information will be very important for mapmakers and for future travelers. I have also been asked to bring along my psalterio (a special kind of harp.) The Indians may enjoy its music.

40. My name is Don Juan Bautista de Anza. I am 39 years old. I was born in Fronteras in Sonora, New Spain. My father was the commander of the Presidio at Fronteras where he was killed in a battle with the Apache Indians when I was not quite 3 years old. When I was 16 years old, my sister's husband, who was a soldier, began to teach me how to be a frontier soldier like my father and grandfather. By the time I was 25 years old, I was second in command at the Presidio in Tubac. When my commander there died suddenly in 1759, I became the Captain at Tubac. I married Ana María Pérez Serrano in 1771. Until 1773 I was asked to defend against the Apache and Seri Indians I did so. In 1774, I requested and was given the assignment to find a land route from Tubac to Monterey, Alta California. My father had made the same request many years before but died before he could do so. I was successful. When I returned, I was made Lieutenant Colonel. Then in 1775 I was given orders to recruit settler/soldiers to found a colony at San Francisco in Alta California and to take them there. I could offer them a salary at once and food, clothing, transport and land there. They knew that

what Anza promises, Anza delivers. My wife will remain at the Presidio in Tubac while I am gone. I am planning on a seven-month trek of over 3,000 miles.

Packing a Mule (mula de carga)

The muleteers were called “arrieros.” At first the mules were unbroken and the

arrieros were untrained. Packs fell off, mules ran away, and men stayed behind to recover them. The unseasoned animals tired easily. The routine improved as the group traveled from Horcasitas toward Tubac.

It took two arrieros to prepare a mule for the day's travel. First the mule's eyes were covered with a "tapajos" (leather blinder). Next a soft raw sheepskin ("salea") was laid on the mule's back. Over the sheepskin was placed saddle cloth ("xerga"). A pack saddle ("aparejo") was placed next. The pack saddle was a large rectangular pad stuffed with leather that put a flap on each side of the animal. This was fastened with wide band of woven grass ("cincha") and drawn so tight that the mule appeared to be cut in half. The mule would groan and twist, but the tighter it was the better off the mule would be. The load was then roped onto the saddled mule. If only one pack it rested on top, two packs were loaded one on each side, and if a third pack was added it went on top. The ropes were drawn tight around the mule's body, with both arrieros pulling as tight as they could. In rainy weather a mat was thrown over the top to keep the packs dry. When finished the arrieros shouted "anda!" and the mule trotted off to wait till the other mules had been loaded..72

Important Native Plants

AGAVE:The succulent plant,agave,was of great importance to the early natives in desert regions.The desert agave is one of the most drought tolerant of the 136 species of agave found in North America.This plant is sometimes called the “century plant ”because of the tall spike that only blooms after 8 –20 years.Once the plant blooms the plant will usually die,but each plant has rosettes grouping around the base for other years.The leaves are armed with stiff terminal spines.The fibers were used for making twine,the spines for needles and the starch core was baked for a staple food (the juice can also be made into a potent drink).

MESQUITE:There are two main species of mesquite found in these desert regions — Screwbean and Honeybean.Both are classified as spiny trees.Mesquite seeds were an important part of Native American diet in this area.The leaves of both species are in opposition on the stem and are very similar to Ironwood.They are most easily identified by their seed pods.The Honeybean pod is longer and flat with small insect holes,while the Screwbean pod is spiraled and shorter.To harvest the seeds from the Honeybean pod one must crush the pod and winnow off the chaff.

CACTI:Native Americans found that almost every cactus had some sort of fruit.These fruits could be harvested and roasted or eaten raw.The seeds of cacti can be ground into flour.Some cactus provided drinks or sweet jam.

ROOTS, NUTS & FARMING:The desert area provided roots and nuts wherever the environment allowed them to grow.Most food gathering was woman ’s work.Each tribe of Native Americans in these desert regions found ample food,both plant and animal life,to live on.However,farming was also available to those who lived in areas that were compatible for agriculture.Corn,squash,and melons were grown and were important to supplement native roots and nuts..73

Sonoran Desert

This Trek took place through two of North America's deserts –the Sonoran and Colorado. Starting in middle Mexico Sonoran Desert was the home of these immigrants. This desert covers approximately 150,000 square miles from the Gulf of Mexico (including the Sierra Madre Mountains) in the west to the Gila River to the north. Some 2500 species of plants are found here. The Sonoran Desert straddles the frost line where upper slopes of mountain ranges are densely forested with fir and pine trees. The majority of the desert however, is frost-free, thus providing excellent growing conditions for two forms of vegetation: legume trees and columnar cacti. Offshore islands located in the Gulf of California are also included as part of the Sonoran Desert. A variety of sea birds flock to the shores. Much of the year is filled with warm cloudless days because the desert is shielded from large Pacific storms by high mountain ranges along the western border. This also accounts for the small amount of rain received during the winter. The summer rainy season has moisture rich air originating from the Gulf of Mexico forming large thunderstorms. During this time only a few inches of precipitation actually falls on the desert itself because of being too far from the gulf.

Colorado Desert

Once the group crossed the Colorado River, they were in the Colorado Desert. This area receives no rain in the summer and some rain and snow in the winter. The Colorado River flows along the entire eastern boundary of the Colorado Desert bio-region on its way to Yuma, Arizona, where Arizona, California and Mexico come together. The Colorado Desert is the northwestern extension of the Sonoran Desert that covers southeastern California. It is a desert of much lower elevation than the Mojave Desert to the north, much of the land lying below 1,000 feet elevation. Mountain peaks rarely exceed 3,000 feet. Common habitats to both deserts include sandy deserts, scrub, palm oases, cacti and desert washes..74

Native Americans along the Anza Trek Route

Reading Font and Anza's diary you will encounter many names and descriptions of the

Native Americans they met on the trek. Some of these names were given by the Spanish and are no longer in use. Below is a list of some of the tribes and a very brief description of each particular group. Some resources on these Natives Americans are available as *Trust Check-out Bag of Indian Resource Books*. This bag can be checked out for ten school days from the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, call (805)966-9719 for details. For more information you might consult the internet.

Major tribes encountered on first half of the Trek:

APACHE: This group originated from the sub-arctic region of Alaska and Canada. They broke away from the Athabascan speaking tribes and migrated to Southwestern U.S. about 1500. Characteristics of the tribe are constant moving around in small bands, surviving on game, vegetation, and the spoils captured in raids of other Indians, wagon trains, and settlers. After the Comanches moved into their buffalo hunting grounds the Apaches lost their main food source and relied more heavily upon raiding, trading and farming. The livestock they stole were sold as part of their economy. There was great hostility between the Apache, other tribes and Spanish settlers.

SERI : The Seri lived on the Sonoran Desert coastal region of today's Mexico. They were semi nomadic and made elegant reed boats and traveled up and down the coast. They dressed in garments made of pelican skins and woven plant material and practiced facial decoration of tattooing and painting. They had an intimate knowledge of the sea and were able to live well in a desert environment. The Spanish missionaries were unsuccessful in converting this tribe. The men were fierce fighters and harassed other tribes and the Spanish. They were users of excellent poisoned arrows but these were no match for Spanish guns.

PIMA AND PAPAGO (today called, Tohono O'odham): The Papago and Pima were related. The Papago lived in the hot desert country of southern Arizona on the border of Mexico. Although the country is not good farming land they farmed it for hundreds of years by living near washes during the wet season taking advantage of every drop of water. When the weather dried all their area up they would move to their winter home at the base of mountains where there were springs. The Pima lived north of the Papago along the Gila River. The difference between the two groups is mainly the more abundant water to which the Pima's had access. This made it unnecessary for them to move in the dry season. The two groups kept in close contact. Both groups farmed, hunted, took advantage of native plants and wove cotton cloth. These people were not war-like but fought the Apaches. When the Spanish came they were converted rather easily. It is thought that the Pimas and Papagos may have been descendants of the Hohokam (a prehistoric people).

YUMA : The Yumas lived in the area around the Colorado and Gila Rivers. They were divided into two groups, the river dwellers and the upland group. Both groups were desert farmers. Other groups adopted their language, but the main group lived at the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers. Today the group that lived on the California side of the Colorado are called Quechan Indians. When Anza passed through their area in 1773-4 the Yumas were fighting many other groups and the Apaches. The chief of the Yumas was called Captian Salvador

Palma at this time by the Spanish. Palma was so impressed by the Spanish that he asked for missionaries to come to this area and he helped to establish a coalition of tribes that made the area much more peaceful. When Anza's group passed in 1775 they were given a warm welcome and helped across the Colorado.

Major tribes encountered on the second half of the Trek:

MOJAVE :The Mojave lived north of the Yuma tribes. They practiced dry farming within clan system. They were traders (mainly of pottery)and could be fierce fighters protecting their land. The art of tattoo was very important to them. Tales of their trading products from the Pacific coast lead Anza and others to believe that an overland trail could be found for the Spanish to use in supplying the California colony.

CAHUILLA :The Cahuilla (cousins of the Paiute in the north)lived in the Colorado Desert. Most tribes in this area belong to the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. Since their territory was an inland desert area they did not have an early contact with the Spanish.This was probably the group that Anza surprised and frightened away. They were good farmers as well as hunters and gatherers. Their staple food was mesquite beans, pinion nuts, acorns and dates. These were ground into meal and prepared as a cake or mush. They used agave cactus for food and fiber for nets, slings, and sandals. Fruit, seeds and roots of almost all native plants were used as food, medicine, and building materials.

GABRIELENO :The Gabrielenos lived in the Los Angeles Basin and on the islands of Catalina, San Nicolas, and San Clemente. The Gabrielenos came into this area from the north later than other tribes and took over the area. This coastal area provided a good climate for easier living. They were excellent craftsmen and on Catalina they had a good supply of soapstone (steatite) that was eagerly traded with other tribes. The stone was used for carved pots, bowls, and cooking utensils. Their tribal structure resembles the Chumash to the north. "The Lost Woman of San Nicolas," made famous for Scott O 'Dell 's book, *Island of the Blue Dolphin*, "was a Gabrieleno.

CHUMASH : The Chumash Indians had been the largest cultural group in California. They stretched from slightly north of Los Angeles along the coast to southern San Luis Obispo County. There were eight different dialects of the Chumash language. At first the Spanish called all groups that lived in the coastal areas opposite the seven large islands the Channel Indians. The name Chumash is believed to have been given only to the group that lived on Santa Cruz Island. The name Chumash is used for the whole cultural group today. The Chumash were a highly structured society. They had intricate religious beliefs. Today the Chumash have made a concerted effort to gain knowledge of their past. The Natural History Museum in Santa Barbara has been instrumental in researching their culture.

SALINAN :The Salinans lived in rugged mountain areas in San Luis Obispo County down to the beaches along the Pacific Ocean. The northern boundary was Southern Monterey County. They were hunters and gatherers. They used shells to manufacture bead money and were active traders with the inland Yokuts who provided them with obsidian for spear points. There were ongoing disputes with the Costanoans who lived to the north.

ESSELEN : The Esselen lived in a relatively small area on the Central California coast south of Monterey Bay. In 1770 it was estimated that there were 500 members of the tribe. By 1910 there were none. These were the natives that were brought into the mission at Carmel. It is believed they were related to the Costanoan tribe. They were hunters and gatherers who made tule rafts to reach offshore rocks to gather shellfish.

COSTANOAN (OHLONE): This tribe inhabited the coastline from the San Francisco Bay down to the San Benito Counties. The large Costanoan group spoke eight different languages and lived in fifty different villages. They depended on the ocean for most of their food. Sea lions, whales that washed up on shore, salmon, eels, etc. were food for these people, but the huge shell middens tell us that they were shell food eaters also. They hunted birds with traps and bolas (piece of bone tied to a string). Reptiles and insects were also eaten. They traded with the Yokuts and Miwok tribes. Vizcaino described them as gentle and peaceful people. Father Font was interested in their tattoos.

Timeline for the Second Anza Expedition Social Studies Unit

To put this program into historical context the following dates can help explain the flow of

events that lead up to the 2nd Anza Trek to Alta California.

10,000 BC Asian nomads arrive in the Western Hemisphere; begin to adapt new cultures to the many diverse environments.

1492 Columbus stumbles onto an island in the Caribbean believing he is in Asia. Names the people he meets Indians.

1513 Balboa sights the Pacific.

1521 Cortez defeats Montezuma and Spain's colonization of the Western Hemisphere begins.

Early 1500s Silver is discovered in the Northern frontier of New Spain (Mexico today). Native Americans are enslaved to mine silver for the Spanish.

Mid-1500s Manila Galleons begin a trade route across the Pacific to the Philippines from the west coast of New Spain. The ships return to New Spain by sailing in a great arch, and the goods are then packed overland to Mexico City and Vera Cruz where they are shipped back to Spain. (If all goes well there is a 500% profit.)

1542 Cabrillo is sent to the north to try to discover a shorter route back to Spain (Strait of Anian) and to map the California coast so that returning Manila Galleons can find fresh water and food.

1579 Drake explores the California coast and becomes one of many foreign ships to loot Spanish ships.

1602 Manila Galleon Captain Vizcaino maps the Alta California coast for returning ships and names Santa Barbara on his map.

1697 Jesuits Missions begin to be established in Baja California.

1701 Father Kino states that California is not an island.

1700 –1767 Jesuits establish more missions on the Northern Frontier as far north as present day Tubac.

1767 Jesuits are expelled and Franciscans take over their missionary duties..78

1769 Spain begins the colonization of Alta California. (Leaders: Serra and Portola)

1772-3 Serra travels to Mexico City and urges the government to send more colonizers to Alta California.

1775 Anza completes his first exploratory overland trek from Sonora, New Spain to Monterey, Alta California.

1775-1776 Anza leads 240 new recruits, farmers, their wives and children over 1800 miles on the route he had found to Monterey to double the Spanish population of Alta California and begin the cattle industry.

1777 Anza is given command of the New Mexico territory.

1788 Anza dies at his home in Arizpe..79

Geography Lesson:

Distance, Direction, and Finding Latitudes

The distance for the entire trip one way would be about 3,000 miles today. However in 1775 Anza and Font were recording distance in Spanish leagues. They were using the time traveled at a certain pace to estimate distance. The Spanish league is one degree on the surface of the earth. (A league is defined in the dictionary as 2.4 to 2.6 miles). The Spanish "yard or meter" was called a VARA. Six thousand, six hundred, sixty-six, and two-thirds varas made one league.

Fray Font was chosen to go as chaplain with Anza's second trek mainly because of his ability to use a quadrant to find latitudes. Font's diary tells us about his experiences and difficulties and compares recordings with Anza's while recording latitudes and distances during his trip. Font's and Anza's readings were amazingly accurate. We're not certain about the quadrant that he used, but we know that he and Anza considered it an important, expensive instrument and an important task to perform during the trip. It was necessary to have a compass also to make recordings and Font states that he did not have a "good" compass. Nevertheless the notations both men made on distance, direction and latitude were excellent considering the difficulties. This information was important for Spain to be able to guard its territory with good maps. It would be sometime later that the invention of an accurate timepiece would allow men to determine longitude accurately. The necessary elements to determining latitude are the ability to determine the horizon line and the use of a tool (quadrant) to measure vertical angles above the horizon line and the sun at noon or the stars at night.

Three excellent lesson plans on the use of a quadrant can be found on the Internet at: www.blackschool.org/staff/wasik/anzalessonplan/astrolabe.html

For students learning to read a map, this might be a good opportunity to teach about the use of coordinates on a map to find location..80

Casa Grande Ruins

Anza and Font took a side trip to visit the ruins of an ancient house built by native peoples

we call the Hohokam some time in early 300 –1300s A.D. These people were a mystery to the Spanish as well as the current Native Americans who lived in this region when they visited it.

Font and Anza took exact measurements of the ruins but did not realize that the building gives evidence of being used as a study of the heavens. Today the site is a National Monument and the study of the Hohokam culture has given us more insights into their lives. They were farming people who lived by rivers where they could irrigate their crops. They lived in permanent settlements along rivers in the Phoenix Basin. They traded pottery and jewelry for shells from the Gulf of California, along with macaws, mirrors, and copper bells from tropical Mexico. The building is made from the subsoil “caliche” which is a concrete-like mixture of sand, clay and calcium carbonate.

The Pima Indians called these people the ho-ho-KAHM, which means “all gone” or “all used up.” Father Kino was the first Spanish man to visit the area in 1694. Scientists believe that the demise of this culture correlates with a severe drought and general change in the weather patterns. In 1892 the Casa Grande became our Nation’s first archaeological preserve.

Anza Borrego Desert State Park

You might wonder why Anza traveled in winter to Alta California. After the group left the Colorado River they traveled west into the Colorado Desert region. Temperatures can reach to 125 degrees in the summer. Today the Anza Borrego State Desert Park is favorite spot for winter camping and spring wildflowers. (*Borrego* is Spanish for sheep. The Park is a shelter for the endangered Peninsular Bighorn Sheep.)

You can travel the history of the area going back to 8000 B.C. when huge animals roamed in the Pliocene/Pleistocene megafauna. Native Americans can be dated with evidence from 3000 B.C. After Anza in 1775 the trail was used for one more organized trip by the Spanish in 1781. This group was led by Rivera and suffered a Yuma Native uprising at the crossing at the Colorado. (See the 1781-82 trek to found Los Angeles, San Buenaventura Mission and the Santa Barbara Presidio.) The trail then fell into disuse until the end of the Mexican American War when the Butterfield Stage and the Mormon Battalion made history in this area..

Glossary of words used in this manual

Spanish vocabulary

alabado -a song of praise

alférez -rank of ensign in the Spanish army,second lieutenant

alforja -saddlebag,knapsack,food provisions for a trip

armorer -gunsmith,a person appointed to keep the weapons in repair and ready for instant use

arriero -muleteer,driver of pack animals

arroyo -a small stream or creek,water course

atole -Mexican drink made of corn meal

beeves -a full-grown steer,bull,ox,or cow,especially one intended for use as meat

chemise -blouse

El Camino Real -the road used by the Spanish for long distance travel (the King 's highway).The plan was for El Camino Real to go from Mexico City to the top of California.

huaraches -a flat-heeled sandal with an upper of woven leather strips

mayordomo -the head steward or superintendent of a mission or civic property

mestizo -a person of mixed racial ancestry,a person of mixed Spanish and Indian ancestry

Pimas -a Native American people inhabiting south central Arizona along the Gila and Salt rivers

pinole -meal made of ground corn or wheat and mesquite beans

presidio -a garrison,especially a fortress of the kind established in the southwest United States by the Spanish to protect their holdings and missions;a fortified military post,official military establishment,especially in frontier areas,generally made up of a palisaded or walled enclosure within which were the barracks,store house,and powder magazine,and a chapel.The size of the presidio varied with its importance and number of men stationed there.According to the regulation of 1772,a cordon of 15 presidial.establishments was to be placed on the northern frontier of New Spain to protect it from the attacks of hostile Indian tribes.

psalterio -a special kind of harp

rebozo -a long scarf or shawl worn over the head and shoulders by Mexican women

serape -oblong of cloth,by day a cloak and by night a blanket

sopa -soup

tapajos -leather blindfold

vaquero -a hired man,especially in the western United States,who tends cattle and performs many of his duties on horseback;cowboy or cowhand

vara -Spanish yard (approximately 33 inches);or stick

English vocabulary

adobe brick -a brick of clay,straw,and water that is poured into a wooden frame and dried,or baked in the sun

blacksmith -one that forges and shapes iron with an anvil and hammer or one that makes,repairs,and fits horseshoes

carbine -a lightweight rifle with a short barrel

commissary -a supermarket for military personnel and their dependents, usually located on a military installation

compass -a device used to determine geographic direction

deserters -persons who abandon their duty

emigration -the act of emigrating;removal from one country or state to another,for the purpose of residence

forage -food for domestic animals;fodder

ford -a shallow place in a body of water,such as a river,where one can cross by walking or riding on an animal or in a vehicle.**forge** -a furnace or hearth where metals are heated or wrought;a smithy

hide -the raw or tanned skin of cattle;used to make leather products,bags,and more

interpreter -one that interprets,as to explain or tell meaning of

jurisdictions -the territorial range of authority or control

latitude -an imaginary line around the Earth parallel to the equator

league -a unit of distance equal to 2.63 miles or 5000 *varas*

longitude -an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth passing through the north and south poles at right angles to the equator

mare -a female horse or the female of other equine species

mass -public celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church and some Protestant churches.

mission -a building or compound housing a body of persons sent to a foreign land by a religious organization,especially a Christian organization,to spread its faith or provide educational,medical,and other assistance

mounts -animals for riding

muleteer -a driver of mules

native -originating,growing,or produced in a certain place or region;indigenous;a plant or animal that has lived in an area since pre-historic times

New Spain -the former Spanish possessions in the New World.At its greatest extent, New Spain comprised South America (except Brazil),Central America,Mexico,the West Indies,Florida,and much of the land west of the Mississippi River.

pack train -a line of animals,such as horses or mules,loaded with supplies for an expedition

portmanteau -a large leather suitcase that opens into two hinged compartments

proclamation -a formal public statement

provision -a stock of necessary supplies,especially food;an order by a tribunal that accompanied a royal decree and directed that it be implemented.

quadrant -a tool used to measure vertical angles above the horizon line and the sun at noon or the stars at night

realia -objects or activities used to relate classroom teaching to the real life experiences of peoples studied

reconnaissance -an inspection or exploration of an area,especially one made to gather military information

rubric -a distinctive design used with signature

scurvy -a disease caused by deficiency of vitamin C,characterized by spongy and bleeding gums,bleeding under the skin,and extreme weakness

scout -one who explores in order to obtain information

secular -not specifically relating to religion or to a religious body

tallow -hard fat obtained from parts of the bodies of cattle,sheep,or horses,and used in foodstuffs or to make candles,leather dressing,soap,and lubricants

viceroy -a man who is the governor of a country,province,or colony,ruling as the representative of a sovereign.

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Resource Materials for Loan

SAMPLE REALIA

Available from the Santa Barbara Presidio:

PACK ONE Soldier's cape, boots, farmer's shirt, sash, hat, blanket

PACK TWO Water bottle, wooden spoon, copper pot, pinole, pine nuts, basket, wooden bowl

PACK THREE Two Indian baskets, mesquite pods, coyote melon gourds, 4 arrowheads, mesquite cakes, rabbit skin

PACK FOUR Winter reboso, pink reboso, chemise (blouse), huaraches, ribbons, skirt, vest

PACK FIVE Saddle blanket, small chest, scarf, lace mantilla, rosary, Our Lady of Guadalupe picture, Kokopelli (a primitive image of the mystical flute player, known as a god of harvest and bearer of good luck)

Please call the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation at (805)966-9719 if you would like to borrow any of these packs of realia.

For those interested in extending the lesson to specific areas the Trek covered (Arizona, New Mexico and California), send a written request to SBTHP, P.O. Box 388, Santa Barbara, CA 93102-0388, Attn. Anza Extensions.

Available from the National Park Service

TRAVELLING TRUNK A variety of artifacts from the Spanish colonial period as well as tools used by Chumash Indians. The trunk includes book resources, additional curriculums, as well as period clothing.

Contact David Smith at (510) 817-1323 to obtain the trunk.

Additional Stand Alone Lesson Plans

Mapping and the Anza Trail